The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,5 C —New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 53 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. " 28 0
" " including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town. " 15 0
" " including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" " including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. " 0 2 As per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...4 " "
Third and succeeding 3 " "
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences Each —Repeated 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WEBSTER—March 27th, at Madras, the wife of E. F. Webster, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHRISTOFFELSZ.—March 27th, at his residence, at Colombo, Ceylon, Luke Philipp Christoffelsz, Esq., late Proprietor of the Colombo and Galle Mail Coach Establishment, aged 55 years and 23 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HERBERT—March 27th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. Herbert, of the High Court, of a son.

DURAND—March 23rd, at Jhansie, the wife of Charles J. Durand, Esq., 4th N. I., of a daughter.

NICHOLSON—March 24th, at Muridan, the wife of A. G. Nicholson, Esq., Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under and contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bunder, and Bassorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bassorah	19th & 2nd
" Muscat.....	8th	" Bushire.....	25th 6th
" B Abbas.....	11th	" Lingo.....	28th 9th
" Lingo	13th	" B Abbas.....	30th 11th
" Bushire.....	18th	" Muscat	5th 16th
Arrive Bassorah	19th	Arrive Bombay	2nd 18th

The Steamer Ship " MARIA BAI," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. EVERS, will be despatched as above on 17th inst.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available steamer homeward from Bushire, Muskat, Mocktea, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above to Kurrachee every twelve hours after the arrival of the Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to hand ; Steamers leave Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival from Calcutta or Bombay.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "BUSHEE," 860 tons, 180 H. P., Commander T. MCKIDDY, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 7 the following morning ; thus to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Intermediate Cargo by the Steamer of the First, Passenger and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Kelung.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Carwar	3	" Pinang	8
" Mangalore	3	" Visagapatam	4
" Cannanore	4	" Coconada	5
" Calicut	5	" Madras	6
" Cochin	7	" Negapatam	10
" Tuticorin	9	" Galle	14
" Colombo	10	" Colombo	15
" Galle	7	" Tuticorin	17
" Negapatam	14	" Cochin	19
" Madras	15	" Calicut	20
" Coconada	15	" Cannanore	21
" Visagapatam	16	" Mangalore	22
" Bimlipatam	18	" Carwar	23
Arrive Calcutta	23	Arrive Bombay	29

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. PATERSON, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and on Steamers leaving Galle as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Ferries :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Gorem.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurrumtar.
	FARES.				
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	2 6	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtar Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtar and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 40.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry ..	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Cannanore ...	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Mangalore ...	Tuesday.
Compta	Monday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cannanore ..	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Telicherry ..	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "JELLY," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain GREEN, Commander, having engaged a greater part of her cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 6 A. M. positively.

Applications for Freight or Passage to be made immediately to

C. B. COLAH,
Agent, S. S. *Indore*,
At Messrs. P. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

FOR GOA DIRECT.

THE well-known Steamer "PHLOX" Captain T. GUEZELLAS, has been thoroughly refitted in Hunter's Machinery, will have for the above Port on MONDAY, 8th April, 1867, at Noon. Starting from the Apollo Bunder. For Freight or Pas age, apply to

MESSRS. DADABHOY BUTTONJEE & Co.

2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 30th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,235 tons register. A 1 14 years at Lloyds, J. MES BANNATYNE, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 19th March, 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. 1. 10 Years, 598 Tons Register.

THE "REVENUE," Captain MCHARRY, to leave about the middle of April, has superior accommodation for Passengers, for Passage, apply to

Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 20th instant)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SONS Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 998 Tons Regis er, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

PATON, AND CHARLES, Soap Works,
145, Wapping, London, E.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 19, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company is convened for TUESDAY the ninth day of April at 11 A. M. at the Offices of the Liquidators to consider and adopt some resolution with regard to a proposition to be made by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation for a COMPROMISE in respect of the monies due by the Bank to this Company.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for puddling the inside face of No. 3 Dam of the Vehar Reservoir.

Further particulars relating to this Contract may be obtained on reference to the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 8th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Municipality, City of Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st April 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants, Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and
Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer. ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. ROGERS ceased in our Firm from this date. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

1st April 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Patek Benoit. } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches.
Courvoisier Brothers. }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855 ; also the first prize Medal has been obtained at the international Exhibition of Naggpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to buy only the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

ROSSELET & Co.—(No. 6, Meadow Street, Fort.)—Beg respectfully to thank their Friends and Customers for their liberal support in the various branches of their Trade, and trust that their constant endeavours and increased facilities will insure the patronage of the Public.

ROSSELET & Co., Agents for several eminent Jewellers and Watchmanufacturers in England and the Continent, have the pleasure to announce that they are now in possession of their new stock for 1867—comprising : London, Paris, and Geneva made Jewelry of the latest and most fashionable patterns and designs in an endless variety, too numerous to mention, and of which R. & Co. invite an early inspection ; this jewelry is of the leading manufacturers of Europe, and warranted by Rosselet & Co., to be of fine Gold and superior workmanship.

ROSSELET & Co. have also on view an entirely new and extensive assortment of Single and Double cased WATCHES both for Ladies and Gentlemen, in the greatest possible variety, in Gold and Silver cases, with the latest improvements and highly finished, all made by their Home firm and warranted by Rosselet & Co. to keep correct time and to go thirty hours ; also two Jones, Dent's, and McCabe's celebrated Gold and Silver Hunters, Clocks, Musical boxes, Silver Ware, &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from up-country stations will receive every attention

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms :—
For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 1st Jan., 1867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order :—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napthian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Havelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven guntas Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government ; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON, at Bombay, to Mr. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 26th March, 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration.

1. A letter from A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. dated 6th March 1867, requesting the Clerk to lay before the Worshipful Bench at their next MEETING, his resignation of the Office of Chairman of the Worshipful Bench.

2. To elect a Chairman in the Room of A. R. Scoble Esq., resigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward for discussion the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of water rates to be paid by Government for past and future supply of Vehar water to its Establishment.

5. A memorandum from Mr Secretary Kendall, No. 183, dated 31st January 1867, forwarding Copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Contribution towards the expenses of the Construction of the Bridges over the G. I. P. Railway.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th March, 1867.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Bilious and Stomach Complaints.—All diseases springing from foul blood, malarious districts, or overheated atmospheres, can be cured by these noble remedies. Fever, ague, influenza, bronchitis, diptheria, stomach complaints, and bilious disorders are easily met and readily conquered by these unrivalled medicaments. Both act harmoniously in preserving the pure and best materials of the body, and in expelling all that is redundant, effete, or corrupt. Thus the cure is not slight and ephemeral, but complete and permanent, as thousands who have personally tested their power have gratefully testified. Invalids in all quarters of the globe, whose listlessness of mind and sallowness of complexion warned themselves and their friends of some undermining disease, have been thoroughly renovated by Holloway's remedies.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	18	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings "		3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests "		3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests "		4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests "		4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... "		6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... "		7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... "		6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ...	...Per doz...	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.....	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.....	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railway Bags	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags.....	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16	to 20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug.....	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, in Pith, Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :

BADHAM BROS.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.

નવી એડ ઈનફાલીબલ મેથેદ.

TREATMENT INSTANTANEOUS AND radical cure of CORNS (આતન) and other EXCRESCENCES of the FEET, Dr. J. DEFRIES, Chiropedist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil, having arrived on a professional visit to this country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the above treatment Dr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a light shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may have been extracted.

Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method be not confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.

Attested certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for Large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES, Pile and Fancy Articles and NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.

1	Gold Watch.		
2	Bt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.		
3	Gold Locket for 12 Portraits	Book Pattern.	
4	Do.	8	do.
5	Do.	6	do.
6	Do.	4	do. Oval.
7	Do.	3	do. Book Pattern.
8	2	Bt. Gold Lockets large and small.	
9	1	Do.	1 do.
10	1	Do.	1 do.
11	1	Do.	1 do.
12	1	Do.	1 do.
13	1	Do.	1 do.
14	1	Do.	1 do.
15	1	Do.	1 do.
16	1	Do.	1 do.
17	1	Do.	1 do.
18	1	Do.	1 do.
19	1	Do.	1 do.
20	1	Do.	1 do.
22	1	Do.	1 do.
23	1	Do.	1 do.
24	1	Do.	1 do.
25	1	Do.	1 do.
26	1	Do.	1 do.
27	1	Do.	1 do.
28	1	Do.	1 do.
29	1	do.	1 do.
30	1	Do.	For the lowest thrower.

G. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform the inhabitants of Bombay and Outstations that they have received in addition to their former large stock of Boots and Shoes, a supply of the following discription of Articles :—

GENTLEMENS' BOOTS.

Kid with Patent Golash (Elastic) Dress.
Do. Enamelled do do. Walking.
Drab Clothe Enamelled do. do.
Morocco Morocco do do.
Kid with Calf Golash.
Croquet Boots in Morocco, Calf and Kid Skins.
Solid Leather Portmanteau

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next Door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 13, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, can grant Orders upon the Chief Offices at

Calcutta,	Nagpore,
Madras,	Rangoon,
Allahabad,	Bangalore.
Lahore,	

EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller,
Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, 2nd April, 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esqs.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right of Collecting the GRAZING and other FEES on the Esplanade will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 8th instant. For further particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd April 1867. Executive Engineer's Presidency.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION)—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the 15th day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of RAGHOONATH VITORA of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name and formerly in partnership with ATMARAM MADHOWJEE under the Firm and style of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE & Co., Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half Yearly ACCOUNTS of the above Estate have this day been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court in accordance with clause 91 of Act XXVIII. of 1865.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
J. GRAY,
J. C. TEASDALE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York ; London, in 1851 ; Paris, 1855 ; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857 ; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following :—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solestaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks ; Palanduin and Alarm Clocks ; Musical Boxes ; Silver-plated Ware : Bronze and Flower Ornaments ; Mechanical Toys ; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto ; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles ; Gold Pencil Cases ; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders ; Card Cases ; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes ; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie ; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions ; Morocco Travelling Bags ; Fancy Inkstands ; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs ; Fans ; Superior Paris Perfumery ; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips ; Walking Sticks ; Pocket Books ; Opera and Peculiar Glasses ; Oil Paintings ; Letter Balances ; Pistols of all kinds ; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE at his office up to Noon on SATURDAY the 6th instant, for the conveyance of Troops, Invalids, &c., the strength of which is noted in the Margin.*

36 Invalids.	
78 Men in health.	
3 Disabled Men.	
14 Women.	
10 Children over 10 years.	
24 Do. under do.	
2 Insanes.	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market flat. There is some enquiry for Old Financial shares at Rs. 44, and for Bank of China shares at Rs. 17; Mazagons have been sold at Rs. 500, and Elphinstones are dull at Rs. 450 per share.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH APRIL.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	248 to 255
Dholleras	190 to 210
Bhowanuggur	
Oomrawuttee	170 to 195
Akote	
Comptah	225 to 230
Vingorla	220 to 225
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	238 to 250
Akote	
Khandeish	235 to 240
Barsee	
Dholleras	240 to 255
Bhowanuggur	
Hingunghaut	250 to 255
Broach	245 to 250
Veeravel	225 to 228
Vingorla	235 to 238
Comptah	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 270

Ready Sales..... 600 Candies.
For Future Delivery...1,200 Candies.
Market slightly active.

THE following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 14th *February*, 1867.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Hongkong	8,24,986	3,75,862
„ Suez	5,500	.....
„ Cutch	.....	12,500
„ Aden	3,500	13,650
„ Persian Gulf	.....	22,000
Total for the week	8,33,986	4,24,012
Previously Imported in the year 1867	26,72,571	28,20,496
Total from 1st Jan. to 14th February, 1867	45,06,557	32,44,508
Ditto, 1866	87,13,941	5,75,39,710
Decrease Rupees	42,07,384	5,42,95,202

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	.....	3,200
„ Cutch Free	.....	20,000
„ Concan, British	4,608	35,400
„ Guzerat, do.	2,489	.....
„ Persian Gulf	.....	30,000
„ Goa, Damaun and Diu	.....	11,000
„ Malabar, British	10,075	77,000
„ South Canara	2,300	1,19,000
„ North Canara	.....	1,000
Total for the week	19,463	2,96,600
Previously Exported in the year 1867	8,95,437	38,98,949
Total from 1st Jan. to 14th Feb., 1867	9,14,900	41,95,549
Ditto, 1866	70,37,189	52,99,297
Decrease, Rupees	1,22,280	11,03,748

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Saulez, Major W. H., Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Sholapore.
Henderson, Major J. R., Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Malligaum.
Cherry, Major General P. T., Madras Cavalry, on furlough, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.

Doran, Major J., Bombay Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to Europe.
Holland, Major, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Walter, Major F. A., 97th Foot, on duty, to England.
Richards, Lieutenant P., 9th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Cherry, Major General P. T., Madras Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.
Bombay, Thursday, 4th April.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Major W. H. Sanler, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery; and Captain J. R. S. Henderson, 1/23 Royal Fusiliers have obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate, subject to confirmation.

Assistant Surgeon Barry, 25th N. L. I., has obtained 30 days leave of absence from the 6th instant, in anticipation of sanction for 60 days leave being obtained from Army Head Quarters. Should His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's sanction not be obtained, Assistant Surgeon Barry will return to duty on the expiration of the 30 days leave herein granted.

Assistant Surgeon Nicolson will perform his duty during his absence.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 216 of 1867, Captain Kittlewell, Staff Corps, is attached to the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., until further orders.

Captain T. Kittlewell, Staff Corps, is appointed interpreter to the 20th Foot, as a temporary arrangement, vice Modden.

Assistant Surgeon F. F. McGrath, is appointed to the medical charge of the 59th Regiment N. I., and on proceeding to join will travel at the public expense.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Brigadier General C. Birdwood, Commanding Deesa Brigade, Staff, from 23rd March to 21st April, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Captain (Major) J. K. Henderson, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from 25th March to 24th April, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant T. P. Temple, 49th Foot, from 26th March to 24th April, to proceed to Mount Aboo, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant D. L. Wooldridge, 49th Foot, from 22nd March to 22nd September, on private affairs.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

Captain Llathesop, Staff Corps, officiating wing subaltern 9th Regiment N. I., has passed the examition prescribed by G. O. C. No. 36 of 10th January.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostance by the lower standard :—

Ensign A. G. Gardiner, 109th Foot; and Staff Assistant Surgeon J. F. Blake, attached to 98th Foot.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Surgeon F. S. Stedman has been appointed to act as Professor of the Grant Medical College, during Dr. Hunter's absence on leave.

Dr. H. Sylvester has been appointed to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery during Dr. Hunter's absence on leave.

Lieutenant C. Wodehouse assumed charge, on the 10th March 1867, of the duties of Commissioner for the settlement of the disputed boundaries between territory of the Rajah of Sawur and the Mahee Kanta States.

Lieutenant H. B. Abbott and E. Mockler are appointed to act as 1st and 2nd Assistants to the Political Resident at Aden, respectively, from the 13th March 1867, during the absence of Captain G. R. Goodfellow on sick leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon John Williams, M, D., to be Civil Surgeon at Kotree, vice Assistant Surgeon W. H. Colvill.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Duckering to be Civil Surgeon at Shikarpoor, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Ffolliott, transferred to Hydrabad.

Surgeon Malcolm Munro Mackenzie to be Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, vice Assist Surgeon John Cruickshank, M. D., appointed Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major W. R. Houghton, Staff Corps, to be in special Executive Charge at Nassick.

Captain J. G. Griffith, R. E. to be Executive Engineer, Ahmednugger.

Captain E. B. Holland, R. E., to be Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Executive Edgineer Belgaum and Kolapoor.

Lieutenant T. D. Mander, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, joined the office of the Executive Engineer Surat and Broach on the forenoon of the 14th March 1867.

Mr. J. M. Span, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade and Municipal Engineer Central Provinces, has been permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Lieutenant A. T. Mander, R. E., resumed charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer Kaira Division from Lieutenant C. F. Baldwin, R. E., on the afternoon of the 15th March 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Captain J. W. Watson, Acting 3rd Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 10th instant, or from the day on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. P. Byrne, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, and Educational Departments, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for one year to proceed to Europe.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers contemplated by Act IX. of 1860 within the local limits of the District of Khandeish :—

Mr. G. B. Pritchard, Mr. M. B. Baker, and Mr. Venayak Dewakur, Magistrates F. P.

Major L. Dunsterville, Collector of Shikarpoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, preparatory to his obtained a final medical certificate to Europe.

Mr. A. H. Spry, Acting 1st Assistant Collector of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 22nd instant.

Colonel J. Harley Maxwell, R. E., Officiating Master of the Mint at Bombay, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Colonel J. H. Maxwell, under date the 20th March 1867, is cancelled.

SHIPPING.

APRIL.	ARRIVALS.	
4	Lady Palmerston	Bannison ....Colombo, March 12.
	Bonheur (s)	Patterson ....Calcutta, March 15.
	Lloyds	Robinson ....Calcutta, Feb. 28.
APRIL.	DEPARTURES.	
4	Princess Dagmar	Lewis ....Liverpool.
	Sea King (s)	Elmslie ....Zanzibar.
	Henry Buck	Nicholas....Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Archibald Kerr*, J. Galloway, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Effie* H. Lamplan, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *Mary Scott*, B. B. Buston, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Channel Light*, T. Hayes, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Barnet Fox Brewsters*, P. Kipperns, bound to Liverpool.
H. and S. S. S.Co's steamer *Krishna*, C. C. Coburn, bound to Aden and ports.

The British ship *Longwood*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to ALL PARTS of INDIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price 8 Annas.

NOW READY
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL.
CONTAINING
The ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of the TRAINS of all the INDIAN RAILWAYS.
The DATES of SAILING of the VESSELS of all the INDIAN, STEAM and SHIPPING COMPANIES.
The TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS of the INDIAN DAK COMPANIES.
ROUTES by STEAMERS.
ROUTES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Price—Eight Annas.

FOR SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 6th April, on the grounds of the SUDDER ADAULUT. The following Articles being the property of the HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED)
The Frames, Pillars, Roofing, and Cast Iron Work of four Iron Bungalows, dimensions 105 by 42.
A large number of Venetian and Panel Doors with Frames. The workmanship is of the best and the sizes are suitable for Bungalows.
TEAK SCANTLING MEASURING
5. 8 by 5 by 3½.
8. 6 by 3½ by 3½—4. 6 by 4½ by 3½.
Wrought Iron girders of sizes from 12 to 15 feet in length.
A quantity of Brass fitting for Doors and Windows of the very best description.
A quantity of Miscellaneous Articles.
G. B. GLADDING.

S. S. "KRISHNA."—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—Steamer "THISTLE" will leave Apollo Bunder THIS DAY, at 10-30 A. M., with Passengers for outgoing Steamer *Krishna*.
FARE One Rupee—Luggage Free.

FLESH BRUSHES just to hand. On Sale by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED)

LARGE and Airy OFFICE PREMISES at 25, Apollo Street, TO BE LET for Mercantile purpose. Rent Rs. 100 monthly.

TO LET, from the 15th May, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, and formerly occupied by MR. BIRCH. Apply by letter to "H. G." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 5½ P. M.
L. G. HYNES,
For Offg. Secy. Civil Fund.
Bombay, C. F. Office, 2nd April 1867.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.—A Pair of Large Size LANTERNS with LENS of great power, giving a clear and well defined Picture, 10 Feet in diameter, with DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, a large number of Slides of the best description, many of them with beautiful mechanical effects, also many Comic Moving Figures, Chromotropes, &c., a Cloth Transparent Screen, 12 Feet by 10 Feet, with Portable Frame.
The whole Apparatus is perfect and in good working order, and well adapted for a Public Exhibition, or for Schools.
A list of the Slides and other particulars may be had by intending purchasers.
NETCASH PRICE—Rs. 450.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, hereby gives Notice, that on and after MONDAY the 8th of April instant, he will be prepared to supply the Shipping in Port with WATER, at the rate of Rupee 1 per Ton of 250 Gallons.
Further particulars may be had upon application at his Office.
J. EVERARD PRYCE,
Act. Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—Barque "ALGERNON," Captain T. R. MOWAT, is open for FREIGHT or CHARTER to Colombo, or Madras. Apply to CURSETJEE NOSSERWANJEE CAMA & Co.
Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The undersigned will be glad to receive, on or before the 15th instant, TENDERS for the supply of Eighty Tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered at the Company's Stores, Department, Bombay, at such regular times as may be arranged with the Storekeeper, extending over a term of One Year, viz., from 1st May 1867 to 1st May 1868.
Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Offices, Grant Road, 4th April 1867.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—BYCULLA COMPANY.—A MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Company will be held at the Byculla Hotel (by permission of the Manager) THIS DAY, at 5-30 (five thirty) o'clock P. M., to determine the place and hours of Parades and to arrange such other matters as shall be brought before the Meeting.
Gentlemen desirous of enrolling their names or otherwise interested in the movement are at liberty to attend.
By order.
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.
Head Quarters, 8, Meadow Street, 5th April 1867.

ON and after the 15th instant, Six Sets of GOVERNMENT QUARTERS will be available at Matheran. They are plainly furnished, but Occupants must bring their own House Linen—cooking and servants.
The following is the Scale of Charges for each Set :—

Subaltern	15	Rupees per Month.
Captain	25	„ „
Field Officer	45	„ „
Non Military	60	„ „

Preference of Occupancy will be given to Sick Officers.
Further information may be obtained from the Superintendent to whom all applications should be addressed.
JOHN LUMSDAINE, Superintendent.
Superintendent's Office, Matheran, 3rd April 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR 3RD CLASS CARRIAGES.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company having 100 THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES to be built, is prepared to receive TENDERS for their erection in Two Lots of 50 each; the Company supplying the Iron work.
Persons tendering must specify the price per Carriage, which will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.
Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, on payment of a Fee of One Rupee.
Tenders sealed and marked "TENDER FOR 50 THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES" must be lodged at the Agent's Office by 12 noon, on the 15th April instant.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the persons to whom the Contracts are given will be required to give SECURITY to the amount of Rs. 5,000.
Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 4th April 1867.

SALE OF A COMMODIOUS SHED, &c., in Cazee Syed Street, by PUBLIC AUCTION. Under instructions from the MORTGAGEE and with the consent of the TRUSTEES of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEE, &c., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., will sell on THURSDAY the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Premises, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with a Messuage, Tenement, or a Commodious SHED standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Cazee Syed Street, containing by admeasurement 223 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Mahomed Ismail bin Fuzloodin Salvan, on or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the South by the House of Fuckeer Wagjee, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground of Jewraz Ruttonsee; and which said piece or parcel of Land or Ground is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.
For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of the Plan of Property, apply to the undersigned.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April 1867 Auctioneers.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.—The Officers of H. M. S. *Octavia*, and H. M. 25th N. L. I. will by particular request give a SECOND performance on MONDAY, the 8th inst., in aid of the Fund for the relief of destitute Europeans, on which occasion will be produced the screaming Farce entitled—
"MY FRIEND THE MAJOR;"
and the Eastern Farcical Extravaganza,
"THE PACHA OF PIMLICO."
By the kind permission of Commodore Hillyar and the Officers, the Band of H. M. S. *Octavia* will be in attendance.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, and at the Theatre on the night of performance.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls (numbered and Reserved)	„ 5
Stalls (Unreserved)	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance to commence at nine.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—Under instructions from VALUBDASS VUNDRAVUDASS, the MORTGAGEE, and with the consent of the TRUSTEES of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEE & Co., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., will sell the following Valuable Landed Property on FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the Premises. All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or a range of Upper-storied WAREHOUSES standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the East side of Essajee Hassajee Street, at the Mandvie Bunder, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On the East partly by the property of the said Jewraz Ruttonsey, partly by the property of Raja Hemraz, and partly by the property belonging to Shamjee Rowjee, on the West by the Public Street called Essajee Hassajee Street, on the North by a narrow gulley and property belonging to Khutbow Rowjee, and on the South by the property of the said Jewraz Ruttonsee, and is assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 27.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April 1867. Auctioneers.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock

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„ „ 2 8 per Month.
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„ „ 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... „ 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Punch in India's tribute to Sir Bartle Frere.
HALF SHEET—The Bombay Races in 1868.
QUARTER SHEET—Parseiana.
Jack and the Sepoy.
Justice and the Loafers.
St. Dunstan and the other fellow; and several other Vignettes.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 26	LAHORE	Mar. 27
AGRA	Mar. 30	LONDON	Mar. 11
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 29	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 29
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 20	MALTA	Mar. 7
BANGALORE	Mar. 30	MEERUT	Mar. 29
CALCUTTA	Mar. 28	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 23
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	Mar. 27
CEYLON	Mar. 17	PENANG	Mar. 10
FRANCE	Mar. 12	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
HONGKONG	Mar. 29	SUEZ	Mar. 21
KURRACHEE	Mar. 27	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

IF we might presume to address a word of remonstrance to the local patriots whose bosoms swell with indignation at the thought of the absorption of the Bank of Bombay by the Bank of Bengal, we would suggest that they may vindicate their claims to independence, and find a simple and easy way of relief from all their embarrassments, by merely doing at once what most of them seem to think they would have no difficulty in doing, that is, subscribing among themselves and their friends the capital required to start a new Bank with. This business-like course of proceeding would save much profitless discussion, and enable the public to make a deliberate choice between two competitors for its favour, instead of being left as at present with nothing practical offered for its consideration but the proposal of the Bank of Bengal. We can understand and sympathize with the feeling so delicately expressed by Touchstone in his description of his wife Audrey —"A poor thing, Sir, but mine own"—but then the Bank of Bombay has become such a very poor thing, so bankrupt not only of wealth, but, what is more important, of reputation also, that we have certainly a very fair excuse for demanding a divorce. If, however, it could be shown that there exists in Bombay itself, ready to our hand, the spare capital necessary for the creation of a new Bank, and that men of character and position, in whom we can place thorough confidence, are prepared to come forward and take part in the establishment of another Bank of Bombay, without the intervention of Bengal, we are not so enamoured of the project of a State Bank for all India that we should cry down an honest and vigorous effort to revive the local institution. But we all know very well that there is no chance of anything of the kind being attempted. It is an easy thing to write letters in the newspapers, cavilling at the terms of the Bank of Bengal's offer, and recommending that the Bombay shareholders should themselves raise money to begin business again on their own account. But, nevertheless, no money is forthcoming; and no one ventures to accept the challenge we threw out some time ago, that objectors to the plan of amalgamation devised by Mr. Dickson should not content themselves with criticizing it but should tell us what we were to do in case it fell to the ground. No scheme, of course, can be perfect, and we are far from asserting absolutely that there may not be some weak points in the Bengal scheme. It is, however, not only the best, but the only, scheme before us; and our fear is, that, if we reject it, we shall be throwing away the substance to catch the shadow, and risking the endurance of another year or two of that discredit which has already done so much mischief to the trade of Bombay, merely to have the satisfaction of boasting that at all events we have not been compelled to accept the aid of Calcutta.

The *Times of India*, with all a pervert's ill-judged zeal (for our contemporary, who seems to change his opinions as readily as ordinary men change their coats, is now as strongly opposed as he was a week or two ago favourable to the amalgamation), is never weary of repeating its denunciations of the strangers who have had the audacity to propose to give us a good Bank instead of a bad one. The *Times* even condescends to indulge in childish sneers at "these "gentlemen," not because they have had losses themselves, but because, according to our contemporary, "the defalcations some years ago of "certain Calcutta firms equalled in magnitude if "they did not exceed the aggregate losses occasioned in Bombay by all the failures of the last two "years"—an assertion which we believe to be quite unfounded and absurd, and which, if it were true, would have no bearing whatever on the question of the merits or demerits of Mr. Dickson's plan of amalgamation. We have already exposed, more than once, the vulgar fallacy that the creation of one great Bank with its headquarters at the seat of the Supreme Government will place Bombay in subjection to Bengal. The sole law of the existence of a Bank is to invest its money safely and profitably, and it can have no possible object to gain by favouring the head-office at the expense of the branches. Moreover, if the Directors of the Bank of Bengal had any such design as is attributed to them, they would certainly be caught in their own net, for in all human probability not many years can elapse before the head-quarters of Government, and therefore of the Central Bank, are transferred from Bengal to Bombay. But the *Times of India* is opposed to the project of one general Bank, because it would interfere with the freedom of banking. We are at a loss to understand what this objection means. The question is not between one State Bank and no State Bank at all, but between one State Bank and three State Banks, and, whichever way it is decided, the field would still remain as open as ever it has been for "the establishment of two "purely local Banks like the late Commercial." Then, again, it is urged that, if we have only one State Bank in India, and that Bank be mismanaged, a general bankruptcy must ensue. We offer the opinion with much diffidence, because no one who is destitute of practical experience can speak with certainty on such a subject, but we should think that, with a Charter similar to that of the Bank of Bengal, and a proper system of management, it will be a matter of simple impossibility for the Bank to incur such heavy losses in various places at the same time as would lead to any such catastrophe. The *Times of India* reminds us that the Bank of Bombay has been ruined, and attributes that misfortune to the weakness and incapacity of the late Secretary, Mr. Blair. But the real cause of the ruin of the Bank was the monopoly of the seats at the Board of Directors by partners of the great Back Bay firms of Ritchie, Steuart and Co. and Grey and Co., and by their native coadjutors, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier and Mr. Premchund Roychund, and Government servants who, from motives either of friendship or of interest, betrayed the trust reposed in them by the public. This clique was supported, during the days of its prosperity, by the whole influence of the *Times of India*; in its adversity, it has had no more savage enemy than our most virtuous contemporary. Mr. Blair and Mr. Robertson had no power to prevent mischief being done; they were mere clerks, compelled to do the bidding of the Directors. It will be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of such disasters that the Secretary should by an *ex-officio* Director, and have the power of vetoing any important measure of which he disapproves; and, with this change effected, and such limitations placed on the manner of investing the Bank's money as have been found to work so well in Bengal, the public has no reason to be anxious as to the possible results of the amalgamation.

"The more sensible and moderately urged objections of *Senex*, a correspondent of the *Times of India*, have reference wholly to the interests of shareholders in the present Bank of Bombay. Since we last wrote on this subject, we find that Mr. Dickson takes our own view as to the increase of business to be obtained by the Bank of Bengal being a full equivalent for the increase of capital; and that he does not anticipate any fall in the value of the shares, which, at the time when his minute was written, stood at 75 per cent. premium. *Senex* considers this estimate extravagant, and he certainly offers strong arguments in support of his theory that the shares are now selling at prices above the value which they ought to bear in proportion to the dividend the Bank of Bengal is likely to pay this half year. But how can *Senex* pretend to take the low rates of one exceptionally bad half year as a basis for a general estimate? He boldly asserts that it will be impossible to employ £2,000,000 of capital safely in Bombay. Well, there are merchants of high position here who express an opinion directly the reverse of that of *Senex*. Both statements can be but guesses at truth; but we would point out that it does not follow that this amount of capital cannot be profitably invested here, because it was foolishly invested in 1864. But what *Senex* chiefly overlooks is, that, even if all his calculations are correct, the present shareholders of the Bank of Bombay can still lose nothing, and will in all probability gain a good deal, by the change proposed. Their goodwill is of no value to them, for they cannot make any use of it; their Government business would be taken away from them as soon as a branch of the Bank of Bengal was established here. They have, therefore, really nothing to sell; and, if they complain that the Bank of Bengal wishes to drive a hard bargain with them, they are bound to show how they can do better than by accepting Mr. Dickson's offer.

FROM a statement in the *Bombay Government Gazette* it appears that the works of public utility executed in the Sattara Collectorate during the year 1866 amount to Rs. 4,457-5 of which Rs. 536-6 have been contributed by private individuals in money and labour, Rs. 3,568-7 have been paid out of the municipal fund and Rs. 352-8 have been contributed by Government. The works consist chiefly of Dhurumsalas three of which have been built and additions have been made to a fourth. The same *Gazette* also publishes a statement showing the works of public utility executed in the Tanna Collectorate during the year 1866. The total amount exceeds Rs. 7,000, of which about Rs. 1,300 has been contributed from private sources, and the remainder has been furnished by Government. The chief article of expenditure is the repairing of a reservoir at Bhewndy which cost Rs. 1,000; the other works consist of the making or repairing wells, repairing tanks, constructing roads, &c.

THE inhabitants of Bombay will probably not be greatly surprised to hear that the Public Works Department, represented by Colonel Kennedy, has made another attempt to shelve the Drainage question. We have always been of opinion that a good system of Drainage would never be introduced into Bombay until the town had first been purged of the Public Works Department, and this opinion is confirmed by the recent action of Colonel Kennedy, in persuading the Government, as it is rumoured, to refer the whole question again to a professional committee virtually nominated by himself. The whole matter had been formally disposed of by Sir Bartle Frere and his Council, and a Government Resolution passed as to what should be done; but this did not prevent Colonel Kennedy from having recourse to that favourite Indian device for obstructing progress—another committee. On this committee, to be appointed to discuss the plans of Mr. Russell Aitken, the Executive Engineer of the municipality, it is alleged that Colonel Kennedy proposed to place his own nephew, a young gentleman whom Mr. Crawford removed from the appointment of Municipal Engineer, and who has now an action for damages against the Municipality pending in the High Court, and another boy who is now Mr. Aitkin's assistant. To add to the indecency of this most unscrupulous attempt at jobbery, it must be stated that the youth who has the good fotune to be Colonel Kennedy's nephew has already made himself notorious by his openly expressed hostility to Mr. Aitken's scheme. The names of such distinguished engineers as Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Rushton, the former of whom has given special attention to the Drainage question, do not of course appear on the list of Colonel Kennedy's Committee. We have drawn attention thus prominently to this disgraceful business in the hope that we may yet be in time to prevent the Governor from giving his sanction to a job, the chief object of which is to cast an unmerited slight on a very able and hard-woking servant of the Municipality whose only crime is that he has made himself personally obnoxious to the chiefs of the Public Works Department.

THE *Government Gazette* of yesterday notified that the Committee for investigation of claims of officers of the Bombay Army sits in Poona, and that letters to the Secretary should be addressed thither.

THE *Englishman* of March 29th :—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting yesterday made no alteration in their rates of interest or discount.

THE same :—Mr. H. Collins of Reuter's Telegraph Company has arrived in Calcutta, with the view of establishing a branch office of the Company here.

THE same :—A Native landowner of Manbhoom has proposed to Government to establish a loan system, as for some years successfully worked in Ireland. The proposal is to make over a sum of money from the Imperial Funds to such landlords as ask for aid, for carrying out works of irrigation within their own estates, on the security of the lands benefited, and the repayment of the money with small interest at the end of ten years. The scheme is supported by Colonel Dalton, and is now pending the consideration of Government.

WE have been requested to publish the following Memorandum on the excessive number of Field officers in the Indian Staff Corp :—

The annexed tabulated statement clearly shews that the number of Field officers in the staff corps is far in excess of the requirements of the service, and that this excess must become more disproportionate yearly.

The Government do not appear to have realised the enormous prospective liabilities they have incurred by admitting all Lieutenant Colonels after 12 years service to Colonels allowances. In 1872 there will be 921 Lieutenant Colonels in the 3 staff corps, and all who survive will be in receipt of Colonels' allowances in 1884, allowing that 221 may retire or die (and this seems a maximum) 700 remain and £1,000 a year to each amounts to £700,000 which at once nearly doubles the amount including Colonels' allowances, now paid by the Home Government to all the retired officers of the three Presidencies.

The number of unemployed Field officers is increasing monthly, and it would be a great saving to Government if those in excess could be got rid of gradually, and what is suggested is

1st. That 100 extra pensions be offered annually in the proportion of 45 to Bengal, 32 to Madras and 23 to Bombay.

2nd. That Brevet Colonels in the Staff Corps get the pension of their rank £456 with £144 additional or in all £600 a year.

3rd. That Lieut. Colonels get £365 and an extra pension of £135 or in all £500.

4th. That if the allotted number of extra pen[illegible] it be offered to Majors who should get £292 with an extra pension of £108 or in all £400.

These pensions to be given irrespective of leave and the seniors to have the preference.

The Staff Corps pay of 100 Lieutenant Colonels amounts annually to..... £99,340
Pension of rank with..... £135
extra or £500 to 100 Lieut. Colonels 50,000

Saving £49,340

so the saving now would be nearly 5 lakhs annually, and Government would get rid of their liability for Colonels' allowances. Even if this boon were offered and accepted, there would still be upwards of 300 Lieutenant Colonels, and nearly 500 Majors in the three Staff Corps in 1872, and how is suitable employment to be found even for that reduced number?

April, 1867.

1866	Lieut. Cols.	Majors.	Capts.	Lieuts.
Bengal	133	307	305	262
Madras	104	191	232	187
Bombay	58	128	157	140
Total of each grade	295	626	694	589
1867				
Bengal	170	306	316	215
Madras	127	201	234	152
Bombay	74	137	156	116
	371	644	706	483
1868				
Bengal	233	279	331	164
Madras	169	195	234	115
Bombay	98	133	158	94
	500	608	723	373
1869				
Bengal	288	264	358	97
Madras	189	204	253	68
Bombay	112	132	180	59
	589	600	791	224
1870				
Bengal	333	254	373	47
Madras	214	205	276	19
Bombay	127	134	186	36
	674	593	835	102
1871				
Bengal	390	230	362	25
Madras	253	185	262	14
Bombay	146	132	188	17
	789	547	812	56
1872				
Bengal	440	299	346	12
Madras	295	139	259	1
Bombay	186	108	185	4
	921	476	790	17

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your opposition to my letter to Lord Cranborne, concerning the prosecution of public works in India, has been so vehement, that I am not surprised at your annoyance when you find so important an authority as Colonel Strachey, giving in his adhesion to the principle that letter embodies.

A few weeks after my letter had been sent to the Secretary of State, it so happened that Colonel Strachey and myself were fellow voyagers to India, when I had the opportunity of ascertaining that the only difference of views between us upon the subject was as to the extent of Governmental interference with private enterprise assisted as I proposed. You have so strangely misrepresented what my proposals are, that I may perhaps be allowed to restate them for the information of your readers. I have claimed then the assistance of the Government credit in the prosecution of all works of *approved public utility*,

DEPARTURE OF Mr. TEMPLE FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(By our Own Reporter.)

FAREWELL DINNER GIVEN BY THE RESIDENTS OF SEETABULDEE.

Mr. Richard Temple, C. S. I., was entertained at dinner by the residents of Seetabuldee last, Monday evening, at the Telinkherry Gardens, Nagpore, on the occasion of his leaving the Central Provinces, where he has occupied the post of Chief Commissioner, and proceeding to take up his new appointment as Political Resident at Hyderabad in the Deccan. The dinner was given in a building close to a large tank, which was illuminated on every side by means of lights placed on the steps leading down to the water. A building at the opposite end of the tank was also lighted up. The reflection in the water added finely to the effect of the illumination, which was all the more appreciated as it was visible to those who were sitting at the dining tables. The interior of the dining hall, also, was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

There were altogether about a hundred and twenty persons present at the dinner, a considerable number of ladies being amongst them. A large number of the gentlemen had come from Berar and other distant parts. The attendance generally would have been much larger had it been possible to accommodate a greater number. An instrumental band which is connected with the volunteer corps played during the evening.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. H. Morris, the Settlement Commissioner.

After dinner, the health of the Queen and that of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family were successively drunk.

The Chairman next proposed the health of His Excellency the Viceroy. I would beg to remind you (he said) that though Mr. Temple was appointed Chief Commissioner for the Central Provinces by Lord Canning, still it is mainly to the present Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, that these Provinces owe the advantages of having had him for their Chief Commissioner for the last three years. (Applause.) I would therefore ask you to drink this toast with all the honours. (Cheers)

Mr. R. E. Egerton, officiating Judicial Commissioner, then proposed the Army. He said: Wherever Britons are found, the toast of the Army is always responded to with fervour. In India, where we are so intimately connected with the Army socially,—where it is associated with us in the work of the administration,—and where, considering the events of 1857, we may say we owe to it our existence, this toast cannot fail to be greeted with enthusiasm. (Cheers.) I call upon you to drink the health of the Army, and with that toast I couple the name of Major General Shubrick. (Cheers.)

Major General Shubrick (who is in command of the Kamptee force) was cheered on rising to acknowledge the toast. He said: I beg to return thanks for the health just proposed, and for the very cordial manner in which you have responded to it. Mr. Egerton has referred to the Association existing between the services, military and civil. I may be permitted on an occasion such as this, when we are met to honour a gentleman who is leaving us and who has so ably administered the affairs of these Provinces, to say something in behalf of the military classes. I would beg to say that the utmost cordiality, the utmost harmony, and the utmost good-will have existed between the services for very many years past—(Hear hear, and applause)—and that this has never been more prominently the case than during the four years when Mr. Temple has been Chief Commissioner of these Provinces. I may say with confidence that I have never addressed myself to that gentleman on any one point but he has given whatever I brought to his notice most willing and ready attention. (Applause.) I have never submitted any matter having for its object the welfare of the soldier, but he has at once lent it his most cordial support and recommended it to the most favourable notice of the Government of the day. (Renewed applause.) I can assure Mr. Temple that he carries with him the hearty good will and affection of every military man, and also the unbounded esteem and admiration of every military man for the splendid services that he has performed for us. (Hear hear, and cheers.)

The Chairman, after calling on the company to fill a bumper, said: Ladies and gentlemen, the toast which I now rise to propose is one in which I am sure you will all most heartily and cordially join. It is emphatically the toast of the evening, and my only regret is that the honour of proposing it devolves on so unworthy a member of the community as myself. ("No, no.") Ladies and gentlemen, the toast which I have to propose for your acceptance is, the health of our distinguished guest, Mr. Temple. (Loud cheers.) I am confident you will one and all show by the hearty and unmistakeable manner in which you will receive and respond to the toast, your thorough appreciation of Mr. Temple's brilliant abilities, of his eminent services, and of the high honour he has done us by appearing amongst us this evening. (Renewed cheers.) It would be no easy task, ladies and gentlemen, to sketch in befitting terms the distinguished career of so eminent a man, though it would not be difficult to show how he has always been a rising man,—how as head of the College at Haileybury, as the clever young civilian in Calcutta, as the first-rate assistant and promising revenue officer of the North West Provinces, as the brilliant Secretary to the Punjaub Government and writer of the famous Punjaub Reports, as the energetic and vigorous Commissioner of the Lahore Division, as Finance Commissioner and Coadjutor of the distinguished Mr. Wilson, and as the successful and eminently distinguished Chief Commissioner of these Central Provinces, his career has been a most brilliant one from first to last. (Cheers.) But time would not permit of this, and I shall therefore confine myself to a brief notice of his career in these Provinces and of the more prominent improvements which he has initiated and carried out amongst us. First and foremost, he has laid the foundation in these Provinces of what may one day become a system of national education. (Cheers.) His willing aid and his official support have ever been at the call of missionaries of all Christian creeds, who have been engaged in education. Under his administration the tone of the public service in the Central Provinces generally has been raised. He has caused the erection in almost every station of a church—a work of no mean value when it is remembered that we live amongst a religious people whose first act wherever they go is to erect a shrine, and who look upon worship as one of the Christians can do without a place of public worship. Then, again, he has taught the people to know and trust their rulers. He has been forward to meet them in public and in his own house, and there can be no doubt that the people know that his influence in this respect has been of great benefit to them. Last, but not least, he has sown and fostered among the people a habit of contributing money and labour to public and charitable objects. The willing labour given for the public good by the honorary magistrates, by the municipal bodies, and by the volunteer corps represented here this evening, are all tokens of real moral advance—indeed we see on all sides unmistakeable signs of a growing public spiritedness and a liberality of thought and feeling which were unknown before, and from which it would seem that a small portion of that public spirit which distinguishes Mr Temple has been diffused among the people whom he has so long and so ably governed. (Cheers.) Then, when I come to speak of the material improvements which he has inaugurated, I might dilate on the roads he has had made, on the railways he has pushed on, on the public buildings, the school houses and the dispensaries, he has caused to be erected, on the vast schemes of irrigation he has devised, on the land tenures and the revenue system he has consolidated and the light land assessment he has sanctioned, on the many important reforms in law and procedure which he has initiated, on the impetus given to trade and manufacture by the industrial exhibition which he has originated, on the many improvements in agriculture and horticulture he has introduced, and on the attention which he has devoted to sanitation and to many other important objects of a like nature. (Cheers.) But there is one material benefit of a very lasting nature which may be regarded as his own peculiar and personal work. I allude to the complete and masterly manner in which he has made known to the world the resources, the wants, and the circumstances of the Central Provinces and their people. (Cheers.) The labour and the power which have been expended on Mr. Temple's reports can be known to but few, but we can all see the material results which those reports have brought about. (Cheers.) Nor must I leave unnoticed what he has done for the ornamentation of our cities and towns, for arboriculture and the planting of trees along the roads, and for the infusion into the people of some taste and love for the beautiful. You are all aware that the erection of a Museum in this station and the formation of an Antiquarian Society in these Provinces are mainly due to him,—that these very gardens and this hall in which we are dining, have been cared for by him,—and that he has so devoted himself towards effecting improvements in domestic architecture and the appearance of our cities, that there is now scarcely a town in these Provinces which does not bear on its face the mark of the improver's hand. (Cheers.) Such, then, ladies and gentlemen, are a few of the more important measures which Mr. Temple has initiated and carried out amongst us. It would not be possible to mention in detail all he has done since he came here as Chief Commissioner, but I must allude to the many and serious difficulties which he has had to encounter, to the vast area over which he has comparatively limited resources at his command have had to be spread, to the equal distribution of care and devotion which he has invariably devoted to every branch of the public service, to the wonderful energy and physical endurance which have enabled him to rise through and personally inspect every district of these Provinces, so that there is hardly a town or even a village of importance which he has not himself visited, and his local knowledge of the country is equal if not superior to that of the Deputy Commissioner himself—(Cheers)—; and then, with all this, and whilst strict discipline has been maintained, every officer whatever may be his rank has been treated with politeness and consideration and impartiality—(Renewed cheers)—so that even those to whom reproof has been administered must admit that no exception could ever be taken to the manner and the language in which that censure has been conveyed. (Cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, with these results before us I think I may fairly say without fear of contradiction that Mr. Temple as Chief Commissioner of these Provinces has been emphatically the right man in the right place—(cheers)—that it will be difficult, indeed hardly possible, to find one able in every respect to fill his place—(Renewed cheers)—and that by the departure of so able an administrator these Provinces will suffer a grievous loss—a loss which must be universally regretted and deplored. To many of us, moreover, this loss will be a personal as well as a public one. To me this will be the case in an especial manner, for I have known Mr. Temple and been on terms of intimacy and friendship with him for upwards of twenty-one years. It is now going on for twenty-two years since he and I were little better than boys together at Haileybury, and during the nineteen years of my service in this country upwards of seven years have been passed under him. I have always found him the kindest of friends and the most considerate of superiors, and I deem it a high honour to have been so long and so closely associated with him. (Cheers.) He is now leaving us to fill a post of peculiar difficulty; but that he will do so most ably and efficiently —that he will show himself to be possessed in an eminent degree of all the tact, temper, firmness, and other qualities necessary for a situation of such importance and responsibility—and that before leaving Hydrabad he will have added greatly to the world-wide reputation which he has already gained, I have no manner of doubt. (Cheers.) But ladies and gentlemen, it cannot be otherwise than very gratifying to him to be assured by us personally that we wish him all success in his new career, and I therefore invite you all to join with me in assuring him that we deeply regret his departure, in wishing him "God speed," and in enthusiastically drinking his health with all the honours. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with great cordiality.

Mr. Temple (who was warmly applauded on rising) spoke as follows: Ladies and gentlemen, it is really most kind of you to greet your departing friend in this cordial manner, and on such an occasion to put into the chair so old and so valued a friend of mine as Mr. Morris. If your kindness on this occasion could possibly be enhanced, it would receive that enhancement from the too flattering terms in which my health has been proposed. ("No no") Ladies and gentlemen, you are well aware that to us public men in power it is not lawful to shape our course with the view of winning applause. We must do either that which we suppose to be right or which we feel to be necessary, and take the chance of being praised or blamed. If we are blamed, we must submit to it. It is nothing more than a part of the lot for which we bargained when we accepted office. If we are praised, that is an additional piece of good fortune upon which we had no right to reckon, and which has been vouchsafed to us by that Providence from which alone we can hope for guidance. I know, ladies and gentlemen, that your commendation is thoroughly impartial and independent upon this parting occasion, and as such I most thankfully and most warmly accept it. At the same time I cannot believe that the commendations which our Chairman has uttered and which have been so cordially received are not in some degree due to private friendship. Perhaps I myself, and those who have acted with me, are better acquainted than any one else can be with the real shortcomings of the administration which you have been pleased to commend. We know how many frustrate hopes, how many abortive schemes, how many dashed and withered expectations have really been hidden behind the results which you have been pleased to consider satisfactory. But whatever I may or may not have done, one thing I do claim to have accomplished: I consider that I leave to my successor a splendid body of officers, inured to work and animated by a zealous spirit —a body of officers whom anybody, whoever it may be that comes, may be proud to lead. (Cheers.) Gentlemen of the Civil Service—I mean all those employed in the civil departments in these Provinces—you have been drawn from various branches of the service and from various parts of India, some from the Punjab, some from the North West, some from Bengal, some from Bombay, and many from Madras; but while serving in these Provinces you have welded and fused yourselves into one homogeneous mass. You have made for yourselves a distinct name, with distinct traditions and distinct associations. Though you have been willing to borrow from other parts of India the lessons of their experience, and to profit by their example, still you have not depended upon them alone for inspiration, you have not drawn your ideas from them alone, but you have established for yourselves a distinct and separate idiosyncrasy, and formed on the broadest basis the Civil Service of the Central Provinces. (Cheers.) Thus acting together, gentlemen, we certainly have seen great events happen in our time, and within the last four years. In that period we have seen our frontier pierced at three different points by the waves of war, one of those points happily penetrating to the very capital itself. Some four hundred miles have thus been laid open to traffic by rail; and large schemes of navigation have also been introduced. We have seen coal discovered in a dozen different places, and the best of the mines actually worked. We have seen the forests of these Provinces so explored as to develop the resources of the unexhausted forests and to bring the timber into the market; and the half-exhausted forests have been so conserved that millions of trees are now growing up in them for the benefit of future generations. We have seen the trade of the country rise from a declared value of four millions to a declared value of six millions. We have seen the traffic of Nagpore itself doubled in three years. The culture of the indigenous cotton has within the last five years increased to such an extent that there are now thirty-five millions of pounds of cotton produced,—equal to upwards of 100,000 shipping bales. We have also seen a vast increase in the import of European piece goods. The consequence of all this has been a rise, to the extent of double or treble the former amount, in the price of all necessaries of life, and a simultaneous rise in wages; and although this may press upon individual classes, still it gives a stimulus to labour and to prosperity—especially agricultural prosperity—altogether without precedent. And among other things, the result of all this has been that the public revenue within the last five years has risen fifty per cent. and now stands at a figure forty lakhs of rupees higher than it did five years ago. (Cheers). Again, it may be forbidden to us to touch particularly on public matters on an occasion like this, but still it is a fact that within these five years you have seen a large irregular force and numerous levies disbanded, and replaced by a different organization. Besides, all the garrisons and cantonments have been placed upon a new footing. You have seen new laws of every kind, new procedure, and new rules in every department, and all of them obeyed and followed by the people universally. You have seen the whole of the vast area of these Provinces—some 100,000 square miles—surveyed not only topographically but field by field, and this followed up by a definition of the rights of the agriculturists and a declaration of property in land, which did not exist under native government. Moreover, you have seen education actively taking root, and the germ of municipal self-government developed. Now, gentlemen, these things are not mentioned in a boastful spirit. On the contrary we are but too conscious that they have arisen, not from any proceedings of ours, but from causes and agencies higher in their kind and far beyond our control. The most we have been able to do was to guide the vessel through the currents of the time. Those facts are not to be regarded in a self-laudatory spirit, but in a spirit reflective as regards the past, humble as regards the present, and hopeful as regards the future. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, though I feel some reserve in speaking of the past, I feel no reserve whatever in alluding to the glorious future which is opening up before you who reside in these Provinces. You who live here have had a taste of the blessings which from the opening of the railway shall accrue to Jubbulpore and the stations on the Nerbudda; and the crowds which throng the passenger platforms, and the bales of merchandise which cover acres on acres in the yards, are a presage of what is to come, and are in fact only the first puffs of the eye-cloud of traffic which is about to blow. Then, as the iron horse has reached Nagpore, will he stop there? I, for one, will hesitate to believe it. Already the precious animal snuffs from afar the rich pastures of the Eastern Districts, in which before long he is destined to disport himself. (Cheers.) Remember that the railway, in reaching Nagpore, only touches the outer circle of the country and does not permeate it, and that fine fertile provinces yet remain to be traversed, if not by railways, by tramways, which after all are only railways in disguise. (Applause.) Then again, the working of the coal mine will follow in the wake of the railway, and the coal beds of Sautpoora will feed the railway throughout these Provinces. Again, the railway will bring with it the use of machinery. Before the extension of the railway, who ever thought of bringing those ponderous things to this part of the country? but now we hear every day of some heavy machinery being brought up, of hydraulic pumps being introduced, of iron roofs being erected, and of iron piping being laid or immediately to be laid over miles of ground. Then, with respect to agricultural improvement, how vast will be the accumulation of capital amongst the agriculturists when the rights of every man, from the ryot on his throne to the ryot in his hut, have been accurately defined, and the public demand has been limited to thirty years? (Hear, hear.) I wish I was able to say that there was a hope of European colonization on the waste lands, for nothing in the world could so much conduce to the civilization of our distant districts. At all events the forests will offer a splendid field. The operations of enterprise in these forests will be of the most extensive and interesting character; and although it is doubtful whether the cereals of foreign staples of cotton will be largely introduced here, still the indigenous staple—the best in India—can be indefinitely improved and extended. Then, as to material improvements, the advent of peace, long promised for these Provinces and as yet but partially accomplished, is after all but a question of time. But a far more interesting and important kind of communication is looming, not necessarily in the distance; for the works on the Godavery, so long suspended in the sands, now fast becoming an accomplished fact. (Applause). This done, the navigation of the Wyngunga and Khanhan to Kamptee will follow, and thus water traffic will be brought up to the very gates of Nagpore. (Cheers.) Then again, gentlemen, what marvellous facilities for irrigation has nature afforded to these Provinces! It is melancholy to think how many myriads of cubic yards of water run waste to the sea, whilst they might be stored in reservoirs and conducted in channels to fertilize the fields or which might be thrown into the beds of navigable rivers and thus employed as a means of carrying rich cargoes to the coast. But though ground has not yet been broken, many fine projects have been framed; and though I shall not have the good fortune to see the work commenced, I am nevertheless confident that even in the present year a commencement will be made. (Applause.) Lastly, how great are the prospects of moral improvement will advance step by step in a stately march with physical improvement. Even the measures of municipal self-government and of sanitary reform have moral advantage, greater in fact than the physical ones, for such municipal action teaches people to combine together for good objects, to take a pride in doing so, and to look beyond themselves—indeed it opens up to them a bright and long vista of new ideas. How great, also, is the hope of the spread of English education! Already there is hardly a town, in the interior of the Nagpore country in particular, which has not English schools; and in a short time there will be scarcely a village without them. This, I may say, will become the rich Corinthian capital of the pillar of civil structure. (Applause.) Such then, gentlemen, are the things which I believe you will see, although from to-morrow I shall be severed from them for ever. That you will bear in them a most honourable and laborious part I do not doubt. My best wishes, my most earnest hopes, my most watchful anxieties will be ever for your success in the prosecution of these schemes. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I am at a loss adequately to express to you the feelings of thankfulness which animate me at this moment, for the honour which you have done me? If I had to explain public measures or to enumerate improvements, perhaps I should feel more at home; but I feel quite at a loss to express to you properly the thanks which are justly due to you for your kindness on this occasion. When I look around you and think of the work we have done together, I feel that whatever credit the administration deserves is due not so much to the head as to the rank and file,—to those officers who have borne the burden and heat of the day; and I feel as if I had no right to any praise whatever. I can only assure you that all your kind expressions are reciprocated from the very bottom of my heart, that my best wishes are ever with you, and that I shall never forget the kindness you show me at this moment. And now, gentlemen, before I sit down I cannot be otherwise than conscious that this interview is graced and brightened by the presence of the ladies. (Loud cheers) It might perhaps be at first supposed that the ladies would care little on such an occasion as this to hear speeches on strictly public affairs, but I for one am convinced that any such supposition would do great injustice to them—(Hear hear, and cheers)—for if I interpret at all correctly the character of my countrywomen, I believe that they thoroughly enter into discussions on public questions, and that in everything great or noble it is the women who fire the ambition of the men—(Cheers)—that it is the ladies who incite us to do something great and something good in our generation. (Renewed cheers.) And after all, what is all this brilliant illumination and all these lights reflected on the tremulous surface of the lake, what is all this brightness and all this artificial splendour, in your estimation, gentlemen, compared with the natural brilliancy that flashes from the eyes of the ladies! (Loud and prolonged cheering).

Mr. C. E. Bernard, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, rose to propose a toast which, he said, Englishmen everywhere greeted with acclamation. He need hardly say that it was The Ladies. (Cheers.) All of them already told them why they ought to drink the health of the ladies, and therefore there was little left for him to say. (Mr. Temple—"Oh no.") They all knew how much domestic comfort and social enjoyment was derived from the society of the ladies. (Cheers) Some of them knew what it was when they came home after a long day's work in office, to have a woman's smile to greet them. (Renewed cheers) All of them knew, also, what it was to have—as they now had—the presence of ladies at dinner. (Cheers.) He thought he might say that the health of the ladies would be more acceptable to none than to their illustrious guest—who had always been what they might call the ladies' man, and had always been a favourite of the ladies. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Temple) had now been with them for five years, and though there had been no ladies at the Residency, yet all the ladies would say that his kind hospitality and consideration had been greater than they could have been even if there had been a lady there.

[The toast was drunk with becoming enthusiasm.]

Mr. Malcolm Low, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, was loudly cheered on rising to reply on behalf of the ladies. He said he had been called upon somewhat unexpectedly to respond to the toast which Mr. Bernard had so admirably proposed; but when he looked around him and saw amongst the numerous friends who had there assembled, many really youthful bachelors, he could not help thinking that the reply of the ladies ought to have been entrusted to younger as well as abler hands. ("No, no.") A very good authority had said that no one over thirty should ever presume to reply to this toast —(laughter)—and if there was any truth in this maxim, then he had to plead not only his general unfitness but the special disqualification of years. (Renewed laughter.) But just as the once ocellyn hunter, converted into a toiler in the fields, still pricks up his ears when he hears the music of the hounds, and longs again for the excitement of the chase, so even he, though long since a stranger to such duties as this which now devolved upon him, felt as it were rejuvenated by the charms of the ladies—(laughter and cheers)—and was still willing to do his very best to respond to this, the most welcome of all their toasts. (Cheers.) When he saw on all sides of him these ladies, their faces even as he spoke beaming with indulgent encouraging smiles, he might as well confess that his mind was less occupied with the consciousness of his own unfitness than buoyed up with feelings of the highest gratification in finding himself—alas! but for a few minutes only—the representative of a constituency so generous and so fair. (Cheers.) We—that is, the ladies—(continued Mr. Egerton) now proceed to thank you, Mr. Bernard, for the efficient manner in which you have proposed our health, and most of you, gentlemen, for the heartiness with which you have responded to it. Some of you—we will not mention in which particular corner—but some of you were even uproarious in your enthusiasm; but we are aware that frequently noise is an accompaniment of the stronger emotions, and we certainly do not object to strong emotions in any good cause—especially when that good cause is ourselves. (Laughter and cheers.) But, gentlemen, there is one thing—and one thing only—which we have to object to in this most brilliant entertainment, and that is, the most ludicrous—we were going to say inhuman, custom, which compels us to rely upon a mere spokesman, instead of being allowed to speak ourselves. (Laughter.) And lastly we should wish to add our particular quota to all the good wishes of this evening showered upon our distinguished guest. (Cheers.) May his health be continued to him—may his success be constant—and may he long continue as Mr. Temple to share it. (Loud cheers.) We think that Mr. Temple has a great, nay an illustrious career before him. He has a path before him which we feel quite sure he will pursue unto the end, for we think we see in him, besides all his high abilities, that steadfastness, that concentration of purpose and will, which will assuredly lead every man to the achievement of his aim, and which will enable him even to encounter what is considered invincible—we need hardly say we mean ourselves. (Laughter and loud cheers.)

Mr. Temple then said: Gentlemen, before we part, I have the permission of the Chairman to propose a toast for your acceptance, and that is, the health of Major Gadell and the officers from Berar. (Cheers.) As these most excellent and valued guests are going and the best of them will be interesting to me, that may be my excuse for obtruding myself at this moment to propose their health. I will not disguise from you that, sorry as I feel for all the friends I leave behind me, yet the presence of so many officers from Berar on this occasion I feel to be an earnest of the friends I shall find where I am going. (Cheers.) And I am sure, gentlemen, that all of you who are residents of Nagpore are most glad to receive them—(applause)—and will also be most glad to flourish them over the place. I am sure under these circumstances you will all join most cordially in drinking their health. (Cheers.)

Major Cadell, in acknowledging the toast, said: Ladies and gentlemen, this is not fair. (Laughter.) I was asked here to a dinner, and I am asked to make a speech! (Renewed laughter) It is not fair. However, I beg for myself and for all the officers of the Berar Commission to return our most cordial thanks to Mr. Temple for the manner in which our health has been proposed. Berar has been most fortunate in its Residents. Sir George Yule is about to leave, and he will be succeeded by Mr. Temple. It is needless for me to say anything of those officers—those statesmen I might say, I ought to say. They are perhaps the two ablest men in India—(laughter)—and I have not the slightest doubt that Berar, under Mr. Temple's administration, will make the most rapid strides that any province in India ever has done. (Renewed cheers.) Mention has been made of the revenue of the Central Provinces having increased of late years. Besides, all the garrisons and cantonments have been increased during the last five years from thirty-two lakhs to fifty-two lakhs! (Laughter and cheers.) I know perfectly well that there is no cotton in India to equal that of Berar. (Loud laughter and cheers.) People don't believe in Berar—(laughter)—except Mr. Temple. (Renewed laughter.) Sir George Yule sneers at it. He told me Chikuldah was a little hill. Chikuldah is a lofty mountain! Look at the Duke of Wellington. He ought to have known that it was. (Laughter.) Look it, and he ought to have known. (Renewed laughter).....Our sanitarium has not been properly treated by the Central Provinces. An officer in a night office here owned a house there, and he has actually sold it—he did sell it. (Laughter.) However, we have some of the Central Provinces officers with us this year, and I have no doubt we shall see more, and we shall be glad to see any of them. (Applause.)

The company then broke up.

ADDRESS TO Mr. TEMPLE BY NATIVE RESIDENTS OF NAGPORE.

On Tuesday afternoon a farewell address, signed by about 2000 native residents, was presented to Mr. Temple, at Tooiseybagh, in presence of a very large gathering of people. Rajah Janojee Bhoosla of Deor and Rajah Sulaman Shah of the Gond royal house (both of whom receive pensions from the Government) were present, and sat beside Mr. Temple.

The address was in Marathi, and was read by Mr. Bapoo Rao. An English version (considerably abridged) was afterwards read by Mr. Robertson, Registrar of the Small Cause Court, and was as follows:—

TO RICHARD TEMPLE, C. S. I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Nagpore.

We, the undersigned members of the Native community of the City of Nagpore, beg leave to wait upon you, on the eve of your departure from these Provinces, to express our gratitude for the many benefits which it has been our happy lot to have had conferred upon us, during the time of your administration.

2. To enumerate the liberal measures that have from time to time been promulgated for the improvement,—moral,—intellectual and social,—of the community to which we belong, and adequately express our sentiments with regard to each, would trespass upon your time, although to us it would be indeed a pleasing task. Yet on this occasion we cannot but recall a few of those administrative acts, which move us to special thankfulness, since there would be a sort of ingratitude in passing them over without mention.

3. The establishment of Schools generally throughout the Province, for girls as well as for boys, the formation of a Library in Nagpore City, of a Central Museum with affiliated district branches, mark the dawn of an intellectual day under your illustrious rule, and we anxiously look to the time when the full light of education shall shine with meridian brightness over our benighted Provinces.

4. But while keeping constantly in view the intellectual progress of the people, it has been your pleasure not to lose sight of their health and comfort. Municipal and conservancy improvements resulting in clean streets, wholesome water, and pure market-places, convenient saraes, charitable dispensaries with European Medicine and Surgery, date their beginning from the era of your administration.

5. How effectually these improvements have served their end is proved by inconsiderable loss of life, on occasion of the virulence of those epidemics that periodically sweep over the land, and by numerous instances of lives saved and health restored by medical skill and science.

6. By the formation of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, the judicious selection of its members from a class whose intelligence and social position in the community command some prestige among the people, have given general satisfaction, while the association of some of our own countrymen with the ruling powers in the administration of justice, has conferred on them a distinction, which wealth or birth alone could not have commanded.

7. The opportunities offered to the indigenous youth of Nagpore for obtaining employment in the Local Courts, by the introduction of Mauratta instead of Urdu, and the great convenience which has thence resulted to our Maharatta population, have been caused by another measure which has given great satisfaction and will always be remembered in connection with your Government of these Provinces.

8. The "Nagpore Exhibition,"—an event without a precedent in the annals of the Nagpore State, has not been without its effects upon the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the district. The agricultural implements of European Manufacture there displayed, commended themselves to the notice of the Native Agriculturists, and their adoption will or without modification has put within the power of cultivators the means of working their lands to better profit.

9. To you, Sir, it was left to urge the completion of the Railway in these Provinces and to inaugurate its opening, whose impress that this will give to trade, the intercourse it will establish with a busy enlightened Presidency town, and the saving of time and expense it will cause in all matters connected with mercantile undertakings, cannot fail to prove an inestimable boon to the inhabitants of this part of India.

10. Respected Sir, we would on this occasion tender our heart-felt thanks for all you have done for us: we had hoped for your longer continuance at the head of the administration here, but this cannot be granted to us. We would now offer you our hearty congratulations on the distinction which is conferred on you by the assumption of duties of greater State-interests, and earnestly hope that you may be long spared to exercise in other parts of this Great Empire, those rare talents which have proved a blessing to us and ours.

Nagpore, Dated 2nd April, 1867.

Mr. Temple made a brief reply in Hindoostani; and after the usual native civilities the company broke up.

Before quitting the spot Mr. Temple walked for some time about the gardens, which were finely illuminated and thronged by a mass of people, who seemed to be eager to take this opportunity of making an ovation to their departing ruler.

THE FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting for the distribution of prizes of the Free General Assembly's Institution was held on Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. A. J. Hunter presided. As usual on these occasions a large number of European ladies and gentlemen were present besides several native gentlemen.

The attendance at the different classes during the past year has been on an average 536, of which 25 belong to the undergraduate classes of the college division, 45 to the candidate class college divison and the remainder to the several classes of the school divison. The programme among other information states that "The secular studies of its lowest or candidate class are adapted to the University standard for Matriculation; while those of its higher classes, consisting entirely of undergraduates of the University, are adapted to the standard for degrees in Arts. During 1866, 1 student obtained the degree of M. A.; 3 passed the first examination in Arts (including Mr. B. Aitken, the first undergraduate of the University who has passed in Greek as his second language); and 7 passed the Matriculation Examination, which in some branches was unusually severe. Of 30 undergraduates in the Institution, 25 completed the two terms of the year; and 5, besides some members of the candidate class entered into educational employment in the Bombay Presidency and Berar. It is with peculiar pleasure that we found an opening for some of them in the latter important, but long neglected province, through the vigorous action of our friend Dr. Sinclair, its first Director of Public Instruction. We have reason to believe that he is highly satisfied with them. It is also gratifying for us to think that the Principals of two of the High Schools which he has there formed are Mr. Scorgie formerly employed in this Institution, and Mr. George Aitken."

After the meeting had been opened with prayer, the examination commenced, by calling up the lower classes, the vernacular classes preparing to commence English being the first the others following in consecutive order, they were examined as to their general proficiency in scriptural knowledge, chemistry, mathematics, logic, moral philosophy, English and oriental history and languages, Latin, Greek, &c. several essays and translations were also read by the advanced pupils.

The examination was conducted by Mr. Aratoon in Scripture, Dr. Wilson in Sanscrit and Mr. E. Renatsek in Latin.

The prizes consisting of books were presented by the chairman to the successful competitors, many of those works were very valuable and all were well selected; the cost (Rs. 325) being chiefly borne by ex-pupils of the Institution.

The examination commenced at 4 o'clock and lasted about three hours.

A SUIT FOR THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

THE following case which occupied several days was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Newton and the following delegates in the Chief Parsee Matrimonial Court, Bombay, recently:—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Dinshaw Manekjee, Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Heerjibhai Hormusjee, Sorabjee Pestonjee, Muncherjee Framjee, Jamasjee Dustoor, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Pestonjee Dustoor, Rustomjee Dustoor, and Muncherjee Hormusjee.

Veerbai, a Parsee lady, instituted a suit against her husband Hormusjee Framjee Wardan, alleging that she had been married to the defendant in 1847, that she had had a son by the defendant, that for several years past she had been neglected by her husband the defendant, who refused, notwithstanding frequent entreaties, to give the maintenance and protection to which she was entitled; that she had heretofore been dependant for support upon her brothers who now desired that she should return to her husband's house and praying finally for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The defendant did not file any written statement, but being examined by the Court pleaded that he had been married to a girl named Veerbai, but was unable to say as to whether the plaintiff was the identical person, that he refused to receive his wife, because she had been guilty of adultery with several persons, specifically mentioning the name of one Parsee gentleman, that the son born to the plaintiff was not his own son, he having been at the time of the birth of that child in a sickly and weak condition and in a measure impotent and prayed finally that he may be divorced from her.

The issues settled were (1,) whether the plaintiff was the lawful wife of the defendant and (2,) whether the plaintiff is proved to be guilty of adultery or other misconduct whereby she loses the right to a restitution of conjugal rights.

The plaintiff adduced evidence on the first issue and the defendant on the second. The evidence adduced by the plaintiff consisted of persons present at, or concerned in, the celebration of the marriage ceremony. The evidence adduced by the defendant was, first his own testimony; and that of his brother Bomonjee Framjee and it was to the effect that the defendant was weak and sickly and had not attained manhood at the time when the child was born, that the plaintiff was seen on several occasions driving with a certain Parsee gentleman, that the defendant at the time of the child's birth disclaimed its paternity. Secondly, the testimony of four witnesses, two of whom (a mendicant Parsee priest and sharebroker, and a liquor seller) both frequenters of a Parsee club at Mahim, where they deposed they saw the plaintiff occasionally at the house of a Parsee woman named Kutcheenee Sona who they had heard was a prostitute and kept a brothel; and further that they saw the plaintiff at the Dadur station with the aforesaid Parsee gentleman, sometimes alone and at other times with another woman, and the other two, that several years ago on one occasion having heard in the Fort that the plaintiff was then at Mahim at the house of the self-same Kutcheenee Sona who they had heard was a prostitute. They forthwith started in a buggy and went to Mahim and passing a certain house which they were informed was the house in question, observed three Parsee women one of them being recognised as the plaintiff, and three or four Parsees. This was at 8 o'clock on a dark night with the light of one lantern hung up according to one witness, and an additional light in a tumbler or two according to another. Thirdly, the testimony of two of defendant's sisters who differed materially with each other and with the defendant in several particulars, and one of whom stated that when she had been to the house of plaintiff's father to see her in her sickness, she observed the aforesaid Parsee gentleman on one occasion in the presence of plaintiff's grandmother seated on plaintiff's bedstead and administering medicine, and on another in the presence of her mother seated in a chair by the plaintiff's bedside.

After the close of the above evidence which occupied several days Mr. Shantaram for the plaintiff and Mr. Jehangeer for the defendant addressed the Court on the question as to whether the suit as to which was brought as alimony could be awarded to the plaintiff under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865, and the learned judge reserved the question for decision. Mr. Jehangeer then addressed the delegates on the evidence on behalf of the defendant and Mr. Lynch and Mr. Shantaram commented upon it on behalf of the plaintiff.

The Judge in summing up the evidence to the delegates pointed out the disadvantage at which the plaintiff was taken in consequence of the defendant's failure to file a written statement, and commented upon the evidence generally as produced by the plaintiff and the defendant and particularly as it related to each different question which the judge to simplify laid before the delegates in their own words. (1). Whether plaintiff had proved that she was the lawful wife of defendant, whether the defendant had established that plaintiff committed adultery with the aforesaid Parsee gentleman. 3rdly, whether the defendant had established that plaintiff was guilty of any misconduct in her father's house, and 4thly, whether the defendant had established that plaintiff knowingly visited a house which was proved to have been a brothel. In regard to the 4th point the learned judge observed that in the first place it should be proved that the house of Kutcheenee Sona was a public brothel, and, 2ndly, that the plaintiff went there knowing the house to be such. His Lordship pointed out to the delegates that the evidence that Kutcheenee Sona's house was a brothel was merely hearsay and was not admissable, and that the delegates should discard from their minds what they might have heard out of court; and should give their opinion on the evidence before them.

The delegates at once decided the 1st question in favour of the plaintiff and then retired and returned with a finding on the 2nd and 3rd points in the negative and for the plaintiff, on the 4th question in the affirmative and for the defendant.

Upon the finding on the 4th question the learned judge stated that he felt it was his duty to say that he entirely differed from the opinion of the delegates, because the character and status of the unfortunate plaintiff was involved in the decision of that question, from the character and demeanour of the witnesses, their discrepancies, the innate improbability of their accounts, he must say he had scarcely seen ever more unsatisfactory evidence than that produced upon this point though he regretted the necessity he was bound to accept the finding of the delegates, the consequence of which was that the claim must be thrown out. This course also obviated the necessity of his deciding the intricate and important question of law which had been argued before the Court regarding the allowance of alimony in a suit of this kind.

The claim was therefore thrown out.

EXTIRPATION OF THE OLD INDIGENOUS COTTON FROM KHANDEISH.

THE following papers have been placed by Government at the disposal of the press:—

Letter from a Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner N. D., to Government, dated 12th March 1867.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a report from Mr. Ashburner, the Collector of Khandeish, on the successful extirpation from that Province of the old variety of indigenous cotton hitherto grown there, and the substitution for it of the greatly superior description grown in Berar.

The subject has already been brought forward in the correspondence ending with Government Resolution of the 10th May 1866, No. 1722.

2. The present letter enters more into detail in giving a money estimate of the direct profit derived by the Province from the introduction of the new staple, and shows that the indirect advantages of the important reform effected are to be held in even higher estimation than can be measured by the increased cash proceeds, inasmuch as it has substituted a permanently marketable article for one which was useless, but for purposes of adulteration. I need not take up the time of Government by going into any of the detailed figures, which are shown sufficiently clearly by Mr. Ashburner himself.

3. It is of importance that the fact of the greater elasticity of the fibre in Khandeish than in the damp climate of the sea coast, and the consequent necessity of greater steam power to press it in the former than in the latter, mentioned in the 5th paragraph of the Collector's letter, should be known, and I beg, therefore, to suggest that an extract of this paragraph should be communicated to the press.

4. The reward of a month's pay to each of the mamlutdars and mahalkurries in the district is recommended by Mr. Ashburner, in addition to the sanctioned by the Resolution of Government. This would be, in my opinion, a very legitimate charge on the

of the firm of Sadasew Martund finding sureties for the ultimate payment of the amount—these sureties were found in Messrs. Atmaram Bapoo Dulvy and Jaivant Morobs, who trusting in the representations made by Rajaram and having full confidence in the honor of H. H. willingly came forward to the support of one who has ever been esteemed an advanced native prince. They did not for a moment entertain the idea of risk nor doubted but that assistance so rendered in a time of need would be suitably acknowledged; these feelings were strengthened by Rajaram himself joining in the surety bond—the attachment was withdrawn and the claim of Sewlal Motilal fully investigated which resulted in a verdict against the firm of Sudasew Martund—then came a day of repentance on the part of the sureties who learnt but too late not to put trust in princes, the bond was put in force by Sewlal Motilal, Rajaram was *non est*—and the sureties left to their fate sacrificed on the altar of the Holkar; Appeals have been made frequently but in vain to H. H. who has totally ignored the great service rendered in a time of need, services which were calculated to maintain his position as the first of native Princes. Will he allow such a blot to remain on his escutcheon? Will he permit a name which shines in the annals of Indian History to be sullied by such an act of ingratitude and dishonour. We counsel the sureties to make one more appeal to H. H. and if unsuccessful to seek in accordance with the terms of the above quoted resolution the assistance of Government in recovering from the Maharaj. Such assistance will we feel sure be rendered. Let us hope however that the necessity for such aid may not arise, but that H. H. will prove true to his former self and hasten to make reparation for a great injury nor let the name of Holkar be a byeword for princely ingratitude. In conclusion, we commend the Resolution quoted by us to the manager of Sewlal Motilal. His appeal to the Government of Indian will relieve the innocent sureties from the risk they undertook and which threatens to make them pennyless.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

FALSE WEIGHT.—Bhikoo Mahadoo, 'a hawker, was charged with having in his possession without satisfactory excuse a false weight of one seer, he being a retail dealer.

His Worship convicted the offender and fined him fifteen rupees, or in default of payment of the fine, to suffer a month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CHEATING:—A Hindoo cloth merchant named Veerjee Sewjee, charged one Kanjee Kessowjee with cheating.

The prosecutor stated that the defendant went to his shop and agreed to buy four bales of piece goods, of the value of Rs. 1,200, on a distinct promise that the value of the goods was to be paid on the delivery of the said goods. That the goods were delivered on this understanding and a Metta of his was sent along with the defendant for money. That the defendant put off the Metta by discussing the question of the discount to be paid for ready cash-payment, and shipped the goods the next morning for Cutch.

Mr. Prentis appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Cooper, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Thacker for the defence.

Several witnesses were heard and at the close of their examination, His Worship stated that the defendant seemed to have had business connections on credit with the firm before, and on the whole the evidence in support of the charge was so weak he was compelled to dismiss the charge.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—4TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Rama Ranoo, a Hindoo coolie, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Bhagbee, woman. The prisoner and another were quarrelling about a fortnight ago, when the prosecutrix went to appease them, as it was a holiday. The prisoner thereupon seized her and struck her with a razor, on her face and arm, inflicting wounds from which she bled. She had been in hospital for some days in consequence. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for four months in the County Jail.

A CHINESE THIEF.—Ajon Ashoon, a Chinaman, was charged with having in his possession, without lawful excuse certain instruments of house-breaking.

About midnight on Tuesday last, two policemen going their rounds near the new road at Parell saw two men concealing themselves in a hollow. On their being challenged the men ran away and were followed by Ramdeen, a Purdasee sepoy, who seized one of them, the prisoner as he fell down into a hole, but the other escaped. The prisoner had a knife in his hand with which he struck the sepoy. A chisel, a knife, matches, a purse, and a bundle containing boots were found on him. The policeman had wrested from his hand the knife with which he was struck, and held him fast until assistance arrived. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months

The same prisoner was adjudged guilty of having in his possession, or conveying, a pair of boots, the property of Mr. R. J. Abraham, managing clerk to Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, which might be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. For this offence he was sentenced to be imprisoned for a further term of three months.

There is another charge against the same prisoner of assaulting or resisting policeman Ramdeen Purdasee in the execution of his duty, the enquiry into which has been postponed until the 11th inst., as the prosecutor is under medical treatment.

ACHIN AKHOO and three other Chinamen, evidently the accomplices of the prisoner in the above case, were charged with having in their possession English boots, pieces of wearing apparel, a brush, and other articles, which might be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The evidence, however, was not quite satisfactory, and His Worship discharged the prisoners.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIGHTING THE ROADS WITH GAS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It was, if I mistake not, in September 1865, that one or two of our public roads were first lighted with gas, and although almost every lane and snug corner of this densely populated city is by this time lighted with it, the road leading from the Bazaar Gate Street to Dhobee Talao (opposite the Robert Money Institution) is left in *statu quo*. It is well known that this is a very busy road and myriads of carriages and pedestrians—especially Parsee and Hindoo females of middle and lower classes—pass by this road after sunset as well as at all times of the day; and the jeopardy in which their ornaments, limbs or lives are placed by this one of the busiest of public roads not being lighted as all may better be conceived than described. European loafers have of late multiplied themselves, and the heaps of broken stones lying on the south side of the road afford a convenient refuge to them and other vagabonds. Several months ago gas lamp-posts were brought and laid down on both sides of the roads and the pedestrians were consoled that they would soon reap the blessings of gas light. But a cleverer joke could not have been perpetrated on the tax paying public since the posts are not to be seen where they were displayed for the gaze of the expectant public. Heaven knows where they are removed. The cause of this road receiving less attention than several comparatively unimportant ones may be traced to the fact that "saheb loques" seldom pass by this road on a dark night.

Your giving a corner to this in tomorrow's issue of your paper will oblige,

Sir, Yours truly,
Bombay, 3rd April NESTOR.

THE LICENSE TAX.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE MEMORIAL BY THE CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

(From the Englishman, March 21.)

TO THE MASTER, COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

Financial Department.

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General in Council having attentively considered the objections alleged by you against the License tax, in your petition dated 15th instant, desires me to communicate to you the following observations in reply:—

2. With regard to your representation that property is altogether exempted from the operation of the Act, the Governor General in Council cannot admit the accuracy of such a statement. So far is it otherwise the case, that the tax will principally fall on profits derived from Capital embarked in business Property, His Excellency in Council observes, already contributes directly twenty millions sterling, or more than two-fifths of the revenue, and the fundholder cannot, in his capacity as a public creditor, without a manifest breach of faith, be subjected to direct taxation which does not include every class, except the poorest class of the community. But both zemindars and fundholders are largely engaged in trade and commerce, and so far as their incomes are derived from such sources, they will be assessed to the Licence tax.

3. License taxes under different names, and under various conditions, more or less onerous and unequal, have been levied under native rule, and are still levied for local purposes in many parts of India. If taxes of this discription are defensible when levied under local authority, the Governor General in Council fails to perceive on what ground it can be contended that they are objectionable when levied by the authority of the State for general purposes.

4. The inequality complained of in your petition is not peculiar to Licence tax; but inequality of incidence has no been considered, even by *scientific* writers, as a valid objection, the average incidence of which is light. The mean incidence of the present License tax will be about one and a quarter per cent.

5. The Governor General in Council understands you to point to an Income tax as the most equitable form of assessment. But an Income tax which presses equally upon incomes derived from realized property on incomes derived from terminable sources, and on incomes derived from professional earnings, cannot be described as a fair and equal tax; and when to the unavoidable inequality is added the evasions and false returns of large classes whose incomes cannot be ascertained, it would be difficult to assign the preference to an income tax over a license tax on the ground of a fair equality of assessment.

6. You are also of opinion that no necessity for additional taxation was made out by the statement of the financial member of Council. The Governor General in Council would remind you that the year is about to close with a deficit of exceeding two millions sterling, and that the excepts of the ensuing year, after nearly two millions of the outlay on Public Works hitherto borne upon the revenue, to the fact that the ordinary revenue does not increase in proportion to the unavoidable increase of the expenditure, the Governor General in Council has *determined that a permanent addition to the resources of the Empire is necessary* for the maintenance of the public credit.

8. There are some minor objections of detail urged by you in your petition, to which the Governor General in Council will be prepared to give further consideration, when he is in possession of the whole argument against the tax.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, (Sd.) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, March 26, 1867.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta papers give a full report of the speeches at the public meeting held to memorialise the Secretary of State against the License tax.

Mr. R. V. Doyne in the course of a long speech in which he moved a protest against the Act delivered himself of the following passage:—

Let us now look at the Bill and the Budget speech. No one can have read this Bill, and the Budget speech, without being struck by the suggestion that it was first intended to have exempted the services, and to have placed the tax purely on the precarious incomes of the country, and that by some means, and rather late in the day, Mr. Massey stumbled on the fact that the License Bill of 1838 had been nearly thrown out by an opposition headed by that learned and eminent, but dangerous and revolutionary, person, the Chief Justice, who told us that, as on other occasions, deserved well of all in India, and that he, (Mr. Massey,) thought it would be well to neutralise a similar opposition, by throwing himself and colleagues, and the services, as a sop to the popular Cerberus. Thence came the patch on the fifth Section, and the corresponding one in the speech, where after disclaiming any intentions to reduce balances; he announces his determination so to do. Possibly, this may not be so, but it looks very like it, and is the only apparent explanation of the incongruity of the speech. Next, let us see the reasons, if such they can be called, for passing this measure. The object is to supply half of the estimated deficiency of the current financial year. That is to say, to raise £500,000, all this wrong is done and heart-burning caused (Cheers). The Act has been admirably characterised as "one which secures a minimum of revenue with a maximum of unfairness;" and if anything were wanted to add to the indignation excited by its partial character, it is supplied by the fact to be gleaned from the Budget speech, that, out of this sum £165,000, or nearly one-third of the whole is to go to that excellent and deserving person, Prince Azim Jah, and the crew of blood-suckers, parasites and panderers, who are described as his creditors. Who would not contribute with pleasure to such an object of national charity? (Laughter). The deficiency is merely an estimate for the future and if such strange results should crop up again, as we learn from Mr Massey did last year, the deficiency may become a surplus. Our financiers have once blundered from a deficiency to a surplus, and may do so again.

Again——

What is the tax? An income-tax, pure and simple, imposed on certain classes to the exemption of others. A tax of that order of direct taxation, which, however theoretically unobjectionable has been found so offensive, and unsuited to the natives of this country, that, having caused the mutiny, and recal of a Governor of Madras, it was on the expiration of its term of five years when the machinery had begun to run smoothly, and the public were accustomed, if not reconciled, to it, put on the shelf, to be now reproduced for the purpose of spoliating one class of the community under the thin disguise of the name of an "Act to License Trades and Professions." Who are the classes alone made subject to its incidence? The industrious and struggling, whose precarious means of providing for old age, sickness, and their families, depend entirely on the continuance of life and health. Who are exempted? The entire of the enormous wealth in land, and money loaned in this country, without any liability to diminution from sickness, or death, or any other cause, save their own extravagance or improvidence, and the security of which is wholly owing to the blessings of good government. (Hear, hear). Why is this monstrous anomaly presented to us? Let Mr. Massey speak for himself, Mr. Massey first takes up the land revenue, and propounds, as a somewhat original discovery, that undoubted fact, so long familiar to all who have ever had to consider the subject, that land revenue "is more a rent than a tax." In 1859, in this Hall, when speaking against Mr. Harington's License Bill, I maintained the position that the zemindars do not contribute one rupee to the taxation of the country, qua Zemindars. We have never heard what could be called an argument to the contrary, and I still maintain the position as inexpugnable. A few words would suffice to demonstrate it. When in 1790 the perpetual settlement commenced, the former managers of the lands of the country, generally treated as the property of the State placed in the hands of tax-gatherers or other agents of the Government, subject to continually enhanced demands from the same power and were converted into hereditary landed proprietors, subject to a fixed rent. They paid nothing for this most valuable grant, and those families who have had the good fortune to retain their estates hold them now at a wholly inadequate rent, having regard to the enormously increased value of land and all it produces. Those who have acquired estates since at collectors' sales, are simple investors of money in the way they think best. They bid for and buy the balance of profit remaining out of the collections of the estate, after paying for revenue and other charges. They do not pay one rupee of taxation. Mr. Massey appears to be quite ignorant of the existence of other large and important classes of landholders in India, more numerous however to grievance, such as Lakheradjars, Putnedars, Ghatwals, and innumerable other tenures, familiar to many of us. Mr. Massey having arrived at the conviction that the zemindar does not pay taxes we naturally expect to hear that he will now do so. Not a bit. His fair share of the public burdens" he is to be taxed. But he proceeds—"His contribution has been fixed by the terms of the settlement." That is, so far as he could understand it, the amount of tax which this class which, he had just stated, pays no tax, is to bear, has been fixed The expected result from this contradiction would be that, what was fixed should remain so. But Mr. Massey goes on to say, 'and he cannot justly be subjected to any direct tax which does not equally effect other classes' that is, he is ready to add to the "fixed" tax paid by the zemindar, if all other classes also contribute, and this leads him to the fundholder, (also apparently the only proprietor of moveable wealth known to Mr. Massey) and to say "he cannot be singled out," neither can public servants. So, as the zemindar cannot be taxed without the fundholder nor the fundholder without the zemindar, Mr. Massey runs in a circle and declares that neither can be taxed. (Cheers).

Again:—

In deference to certain feelings of shame, which a non-official member of Council, himself about to retire from the Bath to come by the steamer of the 9th April, before the tax should be levied, expressed at the thought of his firm contributing only Rs. 200 to the necessities of the State, Mr. Massey was good enough to add another class. This only put the absurdity one step higher, there could in justice be no stopping point till an amount had been reached in the ascending scale, which should embrace rateably the official income of the Governor General himself, and all his colleagues, or whatever be the highest income obtained from any Trade, Profession, or Office in this country. The result is that he who makes 10,000 will pay as much as he who makes 24,300, he who makes 25,000 per annum as much as he who realises that per mensem. The Zillah Judge will contribute as much as the Governor General or Mr. Massey, the man just on the first steps of success in life as much as he who has attained the top, and realised a fortune. He (the speaker) had heard an argument in favor of the only advocate of the measure he had yet met among the outside world, viz.: that as the Government wanted money, they were right to take it from the least dangerous and pugnacious classes, and not to irritate the zemindars, and moneyed and powerful classes. Though this was put forward by the Government of India, he believed it was their real motive, and they had the cowardice to act on it, without having the courage to avow it. It seemed to him much like a foot pad pleading in extenuation of a highway robbery that he had selected the weakest victim he could find, with a view of not causing a breach of the peace.

MR. A. T. PETERSON in moving the adoption of the memorial spoke in the course of his address as follows:—

The rich zemindar was let off while the wretched man who enjoyed a salary of Rs. 16-10-6 per month had to pay. The Government official with peculiar favor; the tax only fell on him when he received its. 83 a month. He was let off, while his unfortunate brother who was in a merchant's office had to pay the tax if his salary amounted to more than Rs 16-5 per month. The services were also exempted to a certain extent, but he doubted if any man in either service felt grateful to the Government for the boon. The Act was one that carried inequality and injustice on the face of it. The more favored Government official if his salary was under Rs. 1,000 per annum escaped the tax, but the poor unfortunate baboo who did not happen to be in Government employ, would have to pay on the smaller income. Why should the military not be taxed on salaries under Rs. 6,000? Why should Ram Gopal Ghose the writer in the merchant's office be taxed on a lower income than the Ghose or Dutt in a Government office and the military only at Rs. 6,000? It had been said they were impatient of taxation. Taxation at no time was agreeable, but he must tell his audience that they must be prepared to meet increased civilisation which induced increased taxation. As the country increased in prosperity the civil administration lost more, and as there was more to excite the cupidity of outside nations, the military force must also be extended. But it was the duty of the Government in the place of such partial and flagitious Legislation which imposed a tax on those least able to bear it. Then the Government should come forward with a bold and definite system of taxation, and he would speak for himself and others, that they would contribute their share as cheerfully as men could be supposed to do when they were called upon to pay taxes. (Laughter). The Government would have an income tax and a succession tax; either of those taxes would reach the zemindar the fundholder and the man of means (Laughter.) Under this Bill, the Rajah of Burdwan would not have to pay a penny, while every clerk or gomastah in his employ earning Rs. 200 a year would be taxed. The man who owned a house got off scot-free, while the mistry who built it was taxed. (Hear, hear.) In what school of Political Economy had Mr. Massey been brought up to tax labour and exempt realised fortune? He would ask whether it was likely that he would be recognised in his old ranks when he went home again (Laughter.) Why the lowest boy in Dr. Duff's Academy, or any other school, would not be guilty of such errors in figures, and fallacies in reasoning as Mr. Massey had been, or if he was, he would deserve to be flogged (Renewed laughter). He (Mr. Peterson) cared not where this Bill was hatched; its absurdity, its flagitiousness were apparent. The promoters of it did not dare to let it face public opinion. The standing orders were suspended in order to stop any expression of opinion on the subject, and the Bill that was introduced on one day was made into law two days afterwards. Speaking for himself, either of the other modes would fall more heavily on him; he did not object to the amount to be paid, but he objected in the name of common justice and the interest of those who had to make their monthly pay of Rs. 16 or 17 provide the necessaries of life for their families, and who were at their wits ending in order to make their income and expenditure meet. To these classes the amount was an object, and a very serious one. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr Peterson) did not wish to make a clap trap speech and call for their sympathies for the poor, but he spoke in the naked name of justice, and would ask whether those who had to depend upon the labor of their head and hands for their daily bread—were the first objects of taxation (Cheers and no, no). If this was allowed to pass by, he felt sure that before another twelve months had gone by, that they would have another tax pressed upon them, equally as offensive as this License tax, only dipping much deeper into their pockets. In order to meet the expenditure of the State, the more successful classes, such as the ward by the Government of India, he believed it was their real motive, and they had the cowardice to act on it, without having the courage to avow it. It seemed to him much like a foot pad pleading in extenuation of a highway robbery that he had selected the weakest victim he could find, with a view of not causing a breach of the peace.

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BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 3	do.	2s. 0⅝d. do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅞d. do.
"	demand	2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
On Paris	do.	2s. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		2s. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 28th March 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. RALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/01 per Rupee.

3	do.	2/01 "
2	do.	2/01 "
1	do.	2/01 "
On demand		2 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal for consentments without charge.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3. Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above	£99	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 3	do.	..... 2s. 0⅜d. "
" 2	do.	..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1	do.	..... 2s. 0⅝d. "
On demand		..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....
On Ireland	do.	.....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers in the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		2s. 0d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months..	.. .. ..	6 per cent.
6 do..	.. .. ..	5 "
3 do....	.. .. ..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	... ...	2s. 0⅞d. "
2 do.	... ...	at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do.	... ...	at 1s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	.....	2s. 1s. 0¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. (on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 5
Do.	12	do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted thereon in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th March 1852. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. J. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Penang, Singapore, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	5 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 92,89,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies—
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. ARCHAL DAS, of Messrs. Archal Das & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MACKENZIE RUTHERFORD, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHUEN LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HERRALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India).
E. W. WINSCOTT, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital ..... *Millions Sterling*, in 80,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA—DAVID LARKINS, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	..at 2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
3 do.	..at 2s.	0⅜d. "
2 do.	..at 2s.	0½d. "
1 do.	..at 2s.	0⅝d. "
On demand	..at 2s.	0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 2s.	0¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	..at 1s.	11½d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will undertake the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized to do so, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve months'	notice of withdrawal
At 5	ditto,	nine ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittance to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BÖCKER, Manager.

Bank Limited, Mount Road, Bombay, 1st March 1867.

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1867.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,—Chairman.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
Dr. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE

Paid up Capital Rupees 8,881,350.

OFFICES—No. 44, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE FOCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDAS MOHUNDAS, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangerjee Dady.

Solicitors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, on receipt of cash, remit the first of Exchange of